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CCAATCGCCCGGTGCGGTGGTGCAGGGTCTCGGGCTAGTCAAGCGTCCCGGTCTCGGAGAC
TGCAGACTAAACAGTCACTACTTGTTCAGAGCGTTCTGCTAATCTACACTTTTATTTTC
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(57) Abstract

Membrane-bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor-ligand interactions. The membrane-bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor or membrane-bound proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor or membrane-bound proteins. The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those polypeptides. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

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109. PRO1759

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1759.

110. PRO1760

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1760.

111. PRO1561

Phospholipase A2 (PLA2) is a protein which hydrolyzes a 2-acyl ester bond of phospholipids, and examples thereof include cytosolic PLA2 and secretory PLA2 which can be clearly distinguished from each other. It has been known that the cytosolic PLA2 (cPLA2) selectively hydrolyzes phospholipids containing arachidonic acid of which 2-position is esterified. Given these important biological activities, there is significant interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to phospholipase A2 proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to human phospholipase A2 protein, designated herein as PRO1561 polypeptides.

112. PRO1567

Colon specific genes (CSGs) and their expression products are described in published international application WO9639419. They are useful diagnostic markers for colon cancer and for colon cancer metastasis and can also be used to screen for potential pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. The identification of new members of the CSG family is of interest.

113. PRO1693

Insulin-like growth factors have both growth-promoting and insulin-like activities. There are two well characterized plasma IGF-binding proteins in human. The larger protein is an acid-labile protein of 53K which circulates mostly as a 125 to 150 kD complex thought to be composed of IGF-I or IGF-II, the binding protein itself and an acid-labile non-IGF-binding protein with an approximate molecular mass of 100K kD. The smaller protein has an apparent molecular mass of 28K in the non-reduced form and 34K when reduced. These IGF-binding proteins have been shown to play important roles in the physiological activities played by the insulin-like growth factor proteins. As such, there is substantial interest in identifying and characterizing novel polypeptides having homology to the insulin-like growth factor binding proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to an insulin-like growth factor binding protein, designated herein as PRO1693 polypeptides.

of amino acid residues 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1556 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1556 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1556 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1556 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 25 to about 269, inclusive of Figure 216 (SEQ ID NO:372), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1556 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1556 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1556 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1556 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

109. PRO1759

A cDNA clone (DNA76531-1701) has been identified that encodes a novel polypeptide having multiple transmembrane domains, designated in the present application as "PRO1759."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 179 and about 1474, inclusive, of Figure 217 (SEQ ID NO:373). Preferably, hybridization occurs under stringent hybridization and wash conditions.

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a). In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic

acid comprises a DNA encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA in ATCC Deposit No. 203465 (DNA76531-1701).

In a still further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or the complement of the DNA of (a).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least about 50 nucleotides, and preferably at least about 100 nucleotides and produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and, if the DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), isolating the test DNA molecule.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide, with or without the N-terminal signal sequence and/or the initiating methionine, and its soluble, i.e. transmembrane domains deleted or inactivated variants, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid molecule. The signal peptide has been tentatively identified as extending from amino acid position 1 through about amino acid position 18 in the sequence of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374). The transmembrane domains have been tentatively identified as being at about amino acids 1-19 (possibly a signal peptide), 41-55, 75-94, 127-143, 191-213, 249-270, 278-299, 314-330, 343-359, 379-394, and 410-430 in the PRO1759 amino acid sequence (Figure 218, SEQ ID NO:374).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising (a) DNA encoding a polypeptide scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA of (a).

Another embodiment is directed to fragments of a PRO1759 polypeptide coding sequence that may find use as hybridization probes. Such nucleic acid fragments are from about 20 to about 80 nucleotides in length, preferably from about 20 to about 60 nucleotides in length, more preferably from about 20 to about 50 nucleotides in length, and most preferably from about 20 to about 40 nucleotides in length.

In another embodiment, the invention provides isolated PRO1759 polypeptide encoded by any of the isolated nucleic acid sequences hereinabove defined.

In a specific aspect, the invention provides isolated native sequence PRO1759 polypeptide, which in one embodiment, includes an amino acid sequence comprising residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more

preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In a further aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence scoring at least about 80% positives, preferably at least about 85% positives, more preferably at least about 90% positives, most preferably at least about 95% positives when compared with the amino acid sequence of residues 19 through 450 of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374).

In yet another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated PRO1759 polypeptide, comprising the sequence of amino acid residues 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or a fragment thereof sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-PRO1759 antibody. Preferably, the PRO1759 fragment retains a qualitative biological activity of a native PRO1759 polypeptide.

In a still further aspect, the invention provides a polypeptide produced by (i) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1759 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from about 19 to about 450, inclusive of Figure 218 (SEQ ID NO:374), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a), and if the test DNA molecule has at least about an 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about an 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about a 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about a 95% sequence identity to (a) or (b), (ii) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, and (iii) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

In yet another embodiment, the invention concerns agonists and antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide. In a particular embodiment, the agonist or antagonist is an anti-PRO1759 antibody.

In a further embodiment, the invention concerns a method of identifying agonists or antagonists of a native PRO1759 polypeptide, by contacting the native PRO1759 polypeptide with a candidate molecule and monitoring a biological activity mediated by said polypeptide.

In a still further embodiment, the invention concerns a composition comprising a PRO1759 polypeptide, or an agonist or antagonist as hereinabove defined, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

110. PRO1760

A cDNA clone (DNA76532-1702) has been identified that encodes a novel secreted polypeptide, designated in the present application as "PRO1760."

In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising DNA encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide.

In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA having at least about 80% sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% sequence identity, most preferably at least about 95% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide having the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or about 21 to about 188, inclusive of Figure 220 (SEQ ID NO:376), or (b) the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

In another aspect, the invention concerns an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a PRO1760 polypeptide comprising DNA hybridizing to the complement of the nucleic acid between about residues 120 and

104. PRO1758

The DNA76399-1700 clone was isolated from a library derived from human thymus tissue obtained from a fetus that died at 17 weeks' gestation from anencephalus. It is believed that the DNA76399-1700 clone encodes a novel secreted factor, designated herein as PRO1758. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, significant sequence identity was revealed between the amino acid sequences of PRO1758 and Dayhoff sequence No. AC005328_2.

105. PRO1575

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1575 (shown in Figure 210 and SEQ ID NO:358) has certain amino acid sequence identity with Dayhoff sequence no. A12005_1. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1575 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the protein disulfide isomerase family and may possess activity and properties typical of the disulfide isomerase family.

106. PRO1787

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, it has been found that a full-length native sequence PRO1787 (shown in Figure 212 and SEQ ID NO:364) has certain amino acid sequence identity with various species of myelin p0. Accordingly, it is presently believed that PRO1787 disclosed in the present application is a newly identified member of the myelin p0 protein family and may share at least one similar mechanism. It is believed that modulators of PRO1787 may be used to treat myelin p0 associated disorders, such as neuropathy, hereditary tooth disease, etc.

107. PRO1781

Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities were found between the PRO1781 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:366) and the amino acid sequences of known proteins, but were not found to be significant. Accordingly, as far as is known, the DNA76522-2500 sequence encodes a novel protein.

108. PRO1556

The DNA76529-1666 clone was isolated from a human breast tumor tissue library. As far as is known, the DNA76529-1666 sequence encodes a novel transmembrane protein designated herein as PRO1556. Using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, some sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.

109. PRO1759

As far as is known, the DNA76531-1701 sequence encodes a novel factor designated herein as PRO1759; using WU-BLAST2 sequence alignment computer programs, limited sequence identities to known proteins were revealed.